

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XXIV.]

LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1810.

[NUMBER 1279.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,
AT THOMAS SMITH,
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

COND. TIONS.—Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance—or Three Dollars, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

Just Published

AT THE OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,
THE KENTUCKY
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
OR NEW
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE;
CONTAINING

A comprehensive system of English Grammar, in which the whole structure and essential principles of that most copious Language, according to the most approved modern standards, are concisely, yet completely exhibited, and explained in a manner intelligible to the weakest capacities.

By SAMUEL WILSON,

PRICE 25 CENTS SINGLE—\$2 PER DOZEN.

JOSEPH H. HAWKINS

WILL hereafter Practice Law in the Montgomery Circuit Court.

March 13, 1810.

JOHN F. BELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
will punctually attend the courts of Fayette, Woodford and Scott. He resides in the upper corner house of the row fronting the south east end of the Court House, at Lexington.

C. H. ALLEN ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL PUNCTUALLY ATTEND THE COURTS OF FAYETTE AND JESSAMINE.

March 3d, 1810.

DOCTOR BARRY

Has resumed the practice of Medicine in Lexington and its vicinity. He will be found at the Kentucky Hotel.

March 12th, 1810.

FOR RENT.

TWO ROOMS on the second floor, with a large garret over the whole, and cellar kitchen. Key lay over the store now occupied by James Coleman, opposite the market house—for terms apply to.

GEO. ANDERSON.

Lexington, May 21st, 1810.

Postlethwait's Tavern,

Lexington, Ky. on Main-street, corner of Lime-stone-street, lately occupied by Mr. J. Wilson.

J. POSTLETHWAIT has returned to his old stand, where every exertion shall be used to accommodate those who please to call on him.

January 20, 1809.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to dispose of my House & Lot on High street—the lot 99 feet fronting high and water streets, and upwards of 200 feet deep; I would take land within a few miles of Lexington, in part payment.

JOHN HULL.

Lexington, 28th April, 1810.

FOR SALE,

TWO Tracts of Land lying in Campbell county, one a half mile, the other a mile from the Ohio river; about thirty acres cleared on each tract, with good log cabins, out houses, springs of water which never fail; the whole land of the first quality—title in fee simple will be made. Whiskey, flour, country lichen, horses or negroes taken in payment.

For further information, apply to William Perry, living in Columbia, one mile from the land.

March 13, 1810.

STRAYED from the subscriber about two weeks since, a *SORREL HORSE*, fourteen hands high, remarkable large head and feet, long switch tail, trots & works well, worth about ten dollars; not less than fifteen years old. A liberal reward and expenses paid on his delivery to me in Lexington.

LUKE USHER.

June 4th, 1810.

FOR SALE.

TWO lots of ground in Lexington, the one situate on main street, between Doct. Downing's and Mr. George Adams jun. 33 feet in front, extending half way between main and short street.

The other immediately above that on short street 66 feet in front without any improvements. The terms are \$750 for the first lot, half the money paid down; the other half within twelve months with interest thereon. The other lot \$1000, half in hand, the balance at the expiration of twelve months with interest.

NELSON TURNER.

June 25th, 1810.

WOOL FACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully thanks his friends and the public for the past favors he has experienced in his business, and informs them he has increased his number of machines, and they are all now in complete order, so that his customers can be served on the shortest notice. Those from a distance, having a large quantity of wool, can get it carded by waiting the over night, and may carry gratis. From an experience of twenty years and the general satisfaction rendered to his customers, together with the attention he means to pay to his business, he hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. Customers are requested to have their wool clean picked, and to put one pound of grease to eight pounds of wool. Price for carding, ten cents per pound. I will give cash for wool.

SAMUEL PYKE.

Paris, Bourbon county Ky.

JUST PUBLISHED And for Sale at this office, LETTERS

ADDRESSED TO THE
REV. T. B. CRAIGHEAD,
IN ANSWER TO A PAMPHLET LATELY PUBLISHED BY HIM, CONTAINING
A SERMON ON REGENERATION, &c. &c.
By JOHN P. CAMPBELL.

IN these Letters a discussion of the following interesting and important subjects has been attempted:

1. The depravity of the Human Heart, and its effects in obstructing belief in the Gospel.
2. The Regeneration of the Heart, as effected by a Divine power accompanying truth.
3. Faith in Christ distinguished from a false Faith, and shewn to be the product of a Divine operation.
4. The immediate Agency of the Spirit particularly considered.
5. The doctrines of Liberty and Necessity, and of Natural and Moral Inability in Man concisely treated. Some direct objections made to Mr. Craighead's theory.

Price 50 cents to subscribers, non-subscribers 62 1/2 cents—in consequence of a limited number of copies only being struck, and its exceeding the size contemplated by the author, whereby the sale of the whole at the subscription price, would be insufficient to defray expenses.

Subscribers are requested to call or send for their copies.

Mr. Craighead's pamphlet may also be had at this office. July 9th, 1810

(By Authority.)

An act regulating the Post-Office establishment.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be established, at the seat of government of the United States, a General Post-Office, under the direction of a Post-Master-General. The Post-Master-General shall appoint two assistants, and such clerks as may be necessary for performing the business of his office. He shall establish post offices and appoint post masters at all such places as shall appear to him expedient, on the post roads that are or may be established by law. He shall give his assistants, the post masters, & all other persons whom he shall employ, or who may be employed in any of the departments of the general post office, instructions relative to their duty, he shall provide for the carriage of the mail on all the post roads that are or may be established by law, and as often as he, having regard to the productiveness thereof, and other circumstances, shall think proper, he may direct the route or road, where there are more than one between places designated by law for a post road, which route shall be considered the post road. He shall obtain from the post masters their accounts & vouchers for their receipts and expenditures once in three months; or oftener, with the balances thereon arising in favor of the general post office. He shall pay all expenses which may arise in conducting the post office, and in the conveyance of the mail, and all other necessary expenses arising on the collection of the revenue and management of the general post office. He shall prosecute offences against the post-office establishment. He shall once in three months render to the Secretary of the treasury a quarterly account of all the receipts and expenditures in the said department, to be adjusted and settled as other public accounts. He shall also superintend the business of the department in all the duties that are or may be assigned to it, Provided, That in case of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the post master general, all his duties shall be performed by his senior assistant, until a successor shall be appointed and arrive at the general post office to perform the business.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the post master general and all other persons employed in the general post office, or in the care, custody, or conveyance of the mail, shall, previous to entering upon the duties assigned to them, or the execution of their trusts, and before they shall be entitled to receive any emolument therefor, respectively, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before some magistrate, and cause a certificate thereof to be filed in the general post office: "I, A. B. do swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will faithfully perform all the duties required of me, and abstain from every thing forbidden by the laws in relation to the establishment of the post office and post roads within the United States." Every person who shall be in any manner employed in the care, custody, conveyance, or management of the mail, shall be subject to all pains, penalties and forfeitures for violating the injunctions, or neglecting the duties required of him by the laws relating to the establishment of the post office and post roads, whether such person shall have taken the oath or affirmation above prescribed or not.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the post master general to provide by contract, for the carriage of the mail on any road on which a stage wagon or other stage carriage shall be established, on condition that the expense thereof shall not exceed the revenue thence arising. It shall also be lawful for the post master general to enter into contracts for a term not exceeding eight years, for extending the line of posts, and to authorize the persons so contracting, as a compensation for their expenses, to receive during the continuance of such contracts, at rates not exceeding those for like distances established by this act, all the postage which shall arise on letters, newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, and packets conveyed by any such posts; and the roads designated in such contract, shall, during the continuance thereof, be deemed and considered as post roads within the provision of this act. And a duplicate of every such contract shall, within sixty days after the execution thereof, be lodged in the office of the comptroller of the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That no other than a free white person shall be employed in carrying the mail of the United States, on any of the post roads, either as a post rider or driver of a carriage carrying the mail; and every contractor or person who shall have stipulated or may hereafter stipulate to carry the mail, or

whose duty it shall be to cause the same to be conveyed on any of the post roads aforesaid, and who shall contrary to this act employ any other than a free white person as a post rider or driver, or in any other way to carry the mail on the same, shall for every such offence forfeit & pay the sum of fifty dollars; one moiety thereof to the use of the United States, and the other moiety thereof to the person who shall sue for and prosecute the same, before any court having competent jurisdiction thereof.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That the post master general shall be authorized to allow the post masters at the several distributing offices such compensation as shall be adequate to their several services in that respect: Provided, That the same shall not exceed, in the whole, five per cent. on the whole amount of postages on letters and newspapers received for distribution: Provided also, That if the number of mails received at and dispatched from any such office, is not actually increased by the distributing system, then no additional allowance shall be made to the post master.

SEC. 6. And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the post master general that any road established, or which may hereafter be established as a post road, is obstructed by fences, gates, or bars, or other than those lawfully used on turnpike roads to collect their toll, and not kept in good repair, with proper bridges and ferries where the same may be necessary, it shall be the duty of the post master general to report the same to congress with such information as can be obtained, to enable congress to establish some other road instead of it in the same main direction.

SEC. 7. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct & retard the passage of the mail, or if any driver or carrier, or of any horse or carriage carrying the same, he shall, upon conviction, for every such offence, pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars: And if any ferryman shall by wilful negligence or refusal to transport the mail across any ferry, delay the same, he shall forfeit and pay for every ten minutes that the same shall be so delayed, a sum not exceeding ten dollars.

SEC. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the post master general to give public notice in one or more of the newspapers published at the seat of government of the United States, and in one or more of the newspapers published in the state or states or territory where the contract is to be performed, for at least six weeks before entering into any contract for carrying the mails, that such contract is intended to be made, and the day on which it is to be concluded, describing the places from and to which such mail is to be conveyed, the time at which it is to be made up, and the day and hour at which it is to be delivered. He shall moreover within ninety days after the making of any contract, lodge a duplicate thereof, together with the proposals which he shall have received respecting it, in the office of the comptroller of the treasury of the United States: Provided, That no contract shall be entered into for a longer term than four years.

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, That every post master shall keep an office in which one or more persons shall attend on every day on which a mail or bag, or other packet or parcel of letters shall arrive by land or water, as well as on other days, at such hours as the post master general shall direct, for the purpose of performing the duties thereof; and it shall be the duty of the post master at all reasonable hours, on every day of the week, to deliver on demand any letter, paper or packet, to the person entitled to or authorised to receive the same; and all letters brought to any post office half an hour before the time of making up the mail at such office shall be forwarded therein; except at such post offices where, in the opinion of the post master general, it requires more time for making up the mail, and which he shall accordingly prescribe: but this shall in no case exceed one hour.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That no fees or perquisites shall be received by any person employed in the general post office on account of the duties to be performed by virtue of his appointment.

SEC. 11. And be it further enacted, That the following rates of postage shall be charged on all letters & packets (excepting such as are hereinafter exempted) conveyed by the posts of the United States; viz. for every letter composed of a single sheet of paper conveyed not exceeding forty miles, eight cents; over forty and not exceeding ninety miles, ten cents; over ninety and not exceeding one hundred and fifty miles, twelve and a half cents; over one hundred and fifty and not exceeding three hundred miles, seventeen cents; over three hundred and not exceeding five hundred miles, twenty cents; over five hundred miles, twenty-five cents. And for every double letter, or one composed of two pieces of paper, double those rates; and for every triple letter, or one composed of three pieces of paper, triple those rates; and for every packet composed of four or more pieces of paper, or other thing, and weighing one ounce avoirdupois, quadruple those rates, and in that proportion for all greater weight: Provided, That no packet of letters conveyed by the water mails shall be charged with more than quadruple postage, unless the same shall actually contain more than four distinct letters. No post master shall be obliged to receive, to be conveyed by the mail, any packet which shall weigh more than three pounds: And the postage marked on any letter or package and charged on the post bill which may accompany the same, shall, in favor of the post master who delivers out said letter be conclusive evidence of the lawful postage thereon, unless said letter shall be opened in the presence of the said post master or his clerk.

SEC. 12. And be it further enacted, That every letter or packet brought into the United States, or carried from one part therein to another, in any private ship or vessel, shall be charged with six cents, if delivered at the post office where the same shall arrive, and if destined to be conveyed by post to any place, with two cents added to the ordinary rates of postage.

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That if any post master, or other person, authorised by the post master general to receive the postage of letters shall fraudulently demand or receive any rate of postage, or gratuity or reward, other than is provided by this act, for the postage of letters or packets; on conviction thereof he shall forfeit for every such offence, one hundred dollars, and shall be rendered incapable of holding any office or appointment under the government of the United States.

SEC. 14. And be it further enacted, That no

ship or vessel arriving at any port within the United States, where a post office is established, shall be permitted to report, make entry or break bulk, until the master or commander shall have delivered to the post master all letters directed to any person or persons within the United States, or the territories thereof, which, under his care, or within his power, shall be brought in such ship or vessel except such as are directed to the owner or consignee of the ship or vessel, and except also such as are directed to be delivered at the port of delivery to which such ship or vessel may be bound. And it shall be the duty of the collector, or other officer of the port, empowered to receive entries of ships or vessels, to require from every master or commander of such ship or vessel, an oath or affirmation, purporting that he has delivered all such letters, except as aforesaid. And if any commander or master of any such ship or vessel shall break bulk before he shall have complied with the requirements of this act, every such offender shall on conviction thereof, forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SEC. 15. And be it further enacted, That the post masters to whom such letters may be delivered, shall pay to the master or commander, or other person delivering the same, except the commanders of foreign packets, two cents for each letter or packet, and shall obtain from the person delivering the same, a certificate specifying the number of letters and packets, with the name of the ship or vessel, and the place from whence she last sailed; which certificate, together with a receipt for the money, shall be with his quarterly accounts transmitted to the post master general, who shall credit him with the amount.

SEC. 16. And be it further enacted, That if any person other than the post master general or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall be concerned in setting up or maintaining any foot or horse post, stage wagon or other stage carriage or sleigh on any established post road, or from one post town to another post town, or on any road adjacent or parallel to an established post road, or any packet boat or other vessel to ply regularly from one place to another, between which a regular communication by water shall be established by the United States, and shall receive any letter or packet, other than newspapers, magazines or pamphlets, and carry the same by such foot or horse post, stage wagon or other carriage, or sleigh, packet boat or vessel, (excepting only such letter or letters as may be directed to the owner or owners of such conveyance, and relating to the same, or to the person to whom any packet or bundle in such conveyance is intended to be delivered) every person so offending shall forfeit for every such offence the sum of fifty dollars: Provided, That it shall be lawful for any person to send letters or packets by a special messenger.

SEC. 17. And be it further enacted, That the deputy post masters and other agents of the post master general shall duly account & answer to him for all way letters which shall come to their hands; and for this purpose the post riders and other carriers of the mail, receiving any way letter or letters (and it shall be their duty to receive them, if presented more than two miles from a post office) shall deliver the same, together with the postage, if paid, at the first post office to which they shall afterwards arrive, where the post master shall duly enter the same and specify the number and rate or rates in the post bill, adding to the rate of each way letter, one cent, which shall be paid by the post master to the mail carrier from whom such way letters shall be received. And that letters directed to persons living between post offices may be delivered, and the postage thereof duly collected, it shall be the duty of the carriers of the mail to take charge of, and deliver all such letters as shall for that purpose be committed to them by any post master, and collect the postage thereof, which shall be paid over to such post master on demand. And for every letter so delivered, the mail carrier delivering the same shall be allowed to demand and receive two cents to his own use, besides the ordinary postage. And if any post master or other agent of the post master general shall neglect so to account, he or they so offending shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit for every such offence a sum not exceeding fifty dollars: Provided, That no mail carriers shall make such deliveries at any place not on the post road: Provided also, That the receipt and delivery of letters on the way, between post offices, shall not be required of the mail carriers in case where, in the opinion of the post master general, the time or manner of carrying the mail, or the speed of the conveyance, is incompatible with such receipts and deliveries.

SEC. 18. And be it further enacted, That if any person employed in any of the departments of the general post office shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open any letter, packet, bag or mail of letters, with which he shall be entrusted, or which shall have come to his possession, and which are intended to be conveyed by post, or if any such person shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any letter or packet entrusted to him as aforesaid, and which shall not contain any security for, or assurance relating to money, as hereinafter described, every such offender, being thereof duly convicted, shall for every such offence be fined, not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, according to the circumstances and aggravations of the offence. And if any person employed as aforesaid, shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, with which he shall be entrusted, and are intended to be conveyed by post, containing any bank note or bank post bill, bill of exchange, warrant of the Treasury of the United States, note of assignment of stock in the funds, letters of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, or for selling stock in the funds, or for receiving the interest thereof, or any letter of credit, or note for or relating to payment of monies, or any bond or warrant, draft, bill, or promissory note, covenant, contract or agreement whatsoever, for or relating to the payment of money, or the delivery of any article of value, or the performance of any act, matter, or thing, or any receipt, release, acquittance, or discharge of or from any debt, covenant, or demand, or any part thereof, or any copy of any record of any judgment or decree in any court of law, or chancery, or any execution which may have issued thereon, or any copy of any other record, or any other article of value, or any writing representing the same; or if any such person employed as aforesaid, shall steal or take any of the same out of any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, that shall come to his possession, he shall on conviction for any such offence be imprisoned

not exceeding ten years. And if any, who shall have taken charge of the mail of the United States, shall quit or desert the same, before he delivers it into the post office kept at the termination of his route, or to some known mail carrier, or agent of the general post office authorised to receive the same, every such person so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for every such offence. And if any person concerned in carrying the mail of the United States shall collect, receive, or carry any letter or packet, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to this act, every such offender shall forfeit and pay for every such offence, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

SEC. 19. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall rob any carrier of the mail of the United States or other person interested therewith of such mail or of part thereof, such offender or offenders shall, on conviction, be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, and if convicted a second time of a like offence, he or they shall suffer death; or if in effecting such robbery of the mail the first time, the offenders shall wound the person having custody thereof, or put his life in jeopardy, by the use of dangerous weapons, such offender or offenders shall suffer death. And if any person shall attempt to rob the mail of the United States, by assaulting the person having custody thereof, shooting at him, or his horse or mule, or threatening him with dangerous weapons and the robbery is not effected, every such offender on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding three years. And if any person shall steal the mail, or shall steal or take from or out of any mail, or from or out of any post office, any letter or packet, or if any person shall take the mail or any letter or packet therefrom, or from any post office, whether with or without the consent of the person having custody thereof, and shall open, embezzle, or destroy any such mail, letter, or packet, the same containing any article of value, or evidence of any debt due, demand, right or claim, or any release, receipt, acquittance, or discharge, or any other article, paper or thing mentioned and described in the eighteenth section of this act, or if any person shall, by fraud or deception obtain from any person having custody thereof, any mail, letter or packet, containing any article of value, or evidence thereof, or either of the writings referred to, or next above mentioned, such offender or offenders, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years. And if any person shall take any letter or packet, not containing any article of value or evidence thereof, out of a post office, or shall open any letter or packet which shall have been in a post office, or in the custody of a mail carrier, before it shall have been delivered to the person to whom it is directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, to pry into another's business or secrets, or shall secrete, embezzle or destroy any such mail, letter or packet, such offender upon conviction, shall pay for every such offence, a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

SEC. 20. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall rip, cut, tear, burn or otherwise injure any postmark, value, or other bag used, or designed to be used by any person acting under the authority of the post master general, or any person in whom his power is vested in the conveyance of any mail, letter, packet, newspaper or pamphlet, or shall draw or break any staple, or loosen any part of any lock, chain or strap attached or belonging to any such value, postmark or bag, with an intent to rob or steal any mail, letter, packet, newspaper or pamphlet, or to render either of the same insecure, every such offender upon conviction shall for every such offence pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding three years, at the discretion of the court before whom such conviction is had.

SEC. 21. And be it further enacted, That every person who from and after the passage of this act shall procure, aid, advise or assist in the doing or perpetrating of any of the acts or crimes by this act forbidden to be done or performed, shall be subject to the same penalties and punishments as the persons are subject to who shall actually do or perpetrate any of the said acts or crimes according to the provision of this act.

SEC. 22. And be it further enacted, That every person who shall be imprisoned by a judgment of a court under and by virtue of the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth or twenty first sections of this act, shall be kept at hard labor during the period of such imprisonment.

SEC. 23. And be it further enacted, That the post masters shall, respectively publish at the expiration of every three months or oftener, when the post master general shall so direct, in one of the newspapers published at or nearest the place of his residence, for three successive weeks, a list of all the letters remaining in their respective offices, or instead thereof, shall make out a number of such lists, and cause them to be posted at such public places in their vicinity, as shall appear to them best adapted for the information of the parties concerned; and at the expiration of the next three months, shall send such of the said letters as then remain on hand, as dead letters to the general post office, where the same shall be opened and inspected; and if any valuable papers or matters of consequence shall be found therein, it shall be the duty of the post master general to return such letter to the writer thereof, or cause a descriptive list thereof to be inserted in one of the newspapers, published at the place most convenient to the supposed residence of the owner, if within the United States; and such letter and the contents, shall be preserved to be delivered to the person to whom the same shall be addressed, upon payment of the postage, and the expense of publication. And if such letter, with its contents, be not demanded by the person to whom it is addressed, or the owner thereof, or his lawful agent, within two years after the advertisement thereof as aforesaid, the said contents shall be applied to the use of the United States, until the same shall be reclaimed by the proprietor thereof. The manner of such application to be specially stated by the post master general to the Secretary of the Treasury.

[To be continued.]

TAKE NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Jimima has refused to live with me, this is therefore to forewarn all and every person from harbouring or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, after this date.

ELIJAH HARRIS.

July 8, 1810.

"True to his charge—
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
"News from all nations lumbering at his back."

WHO ARE THE SHAKERS?

Is an enquiry which has been made by many respectable subscribers—and such information as can be obtained, we conceive ought to be given.

They are a sect which was founded in 1774 by Anne Leese, or Anne Lee, whom they dignify with the appellation of Mother, and venerate as a second Saviour, and the representative of the Holy Ghost. She arrogated to herself the title of "Anne the Word" and has been so fortunate as to have found followers abject and weak enough to allow the impious assumption. The party at this moment believe, that as the order of the deity is male and female, or father and mother, Jesus Christ the son, came to represent the father, or male order of deity; and Anne the daughter, came to represent the mother, or female order of deity. Such actually appears to be the standing of a raving woman among her deluded followers.

The sect first took its rise at Bolton in England, from a set of enthusiasts called the French Prophets, and it afterwards became something more successful at Manchester, where it found a leader as well as a proselyte in the matron Anne. They like the French Prophets pretend to miracles, tongues, prophecies & the like evidences of a present deity; but it is rather an unlucky circumstance for their pretensions that nobody knows any thing about their miracles, speaking with tongues and prophesying, but themselves. From Manchester in England, they emigrated to the state of New York, and having received some accession to their party established themselves at Lebanon in that state, at which place they remained for a considerable time, in a languishing state, without any increase of numbers or consequence, their miracles notwithstanding; but finding in the west, a state of things better suited to their views, they dispatched in the spring of 1805 (if our information be correct) three emissaries, for the purpose of proselytism and the extension of their society.

The human mind must have reached a certain point of degradation before it could have been susceptible of impression from men of this cast, or prepared to swallow the absurd and blasphemous fictions of *Shakerism*. This point, we believe was unfortunately occupied by a set of enthusiastic reformers in this country, who were commonly known by the name of Schismatics or New Lights. This party two, we are informed, had entirely surrendered themselves to the impulse of feeling or rather bodily agitation in religion, had abandoned the plain doctrines of the Bible, dissolved by a formal act the wretched remains of church government amongst them, disclaimed creeds and confessions, decried order and regularity of worship, as formalism and dullness in religion, and after various revolutions of opinion, settled down at last, it is said in the Socinian doctrine.

Among those people the Shaker emissaries were but too successful, for out of six of their original preachers, three were proselyted to *Shakerism* with a number of their people; and it is to the precursors of that party that the successes of those deceivers have been almost exclusively confined.

The first Shaker establishment in the western country was formed at Lebanon in Ohio, the second on Eagle creek in the same state, the third in Mercer county in this state, near the mouth of Dick's river, the fourth in Logan county, the fifth on Bussers in the Indiana territory not remote from Vincennes—and the sixth in the neighbourhood of this place. With respect to their number, we have no certain account; the best information which we could obtain, though not positive, we are nevertheless disposed in some degree to rely, represents them as much less numerous than what Col. Smith has stated. We believe we should be more correct than otherwise, in allowing their total to be only 3 or 400.

They have, it seems, been grossly and malignantly slandered, and a Mr. John Dunlavy, one of their leaders, has thought fit to appear in their defence. We must observe that this weak and wretched effort will tend more to the conviction of intelligent persons, than disbelief of the reports he endeavours to expose as incredible & malignant. We have no doubt there are many innocent, unassuming, industrious people in their society—indeed we know several of that description, but we really think evidence is wanting to extend this charitable opinion to the whole party. To say the least concerning them, there is something mysterious which hangs over their operations and mocks the investigation of usual calculation and enquiry. To mention one particular only, whence comes their money? They conduct their missions, they improve, they build, and publish books with great facility. What society in the country but themselves would not have found it a very serious thing to have printed and bound a work of 600 pages? But this they have done, though neither rich nor numerous, in the publication of the work now before us, entitled the Testimony.

As they appear to be disturbed at the evil reports that are going upon them, we will mention another; which, though it has reached us through a respectable source is not published as fact, but may be disproved if false.

It is said that a certain Robert Gill (a Shaker of Indiana) told his brother-in-law, a Mr. Ledgerwood, that the Shakers would ultimately prevail in the United States, and in that event, as the Shakers would not fight, the British would gain as masters of the country. Mr. Ledgerwood made the communication to Gov. Harrison, who immediately sent for Gill, who refused to come; the governor sent again, with a warning that if he again refused to obey his order, he would send a file of men for him. Gill then came and denied the assertion, but the fact was nevertheless credited

ed upon the assertion of Mr. Ledgerwood, who is a man of unquestionable veracity. Such is the report, if false, it can be disproved—governor Harrison and Mr. Ledgerwood are accessible and will, it is presumed, be applied to by the party to contradict the report if unfounded.

We have no wish to interfere with the concerns of any religious society—and by no means a disposition to persecute the Shakers; we could wish that no violence whatever should be resorted to against them, whether legally or otherwise, unless they shall have first violated the laws of the country. Their persons, their property and their worship, shocking as it is, should be protected. But we must be pardoned if we say that their creed as published to the world, impresses the mind very unfavourably towards the leaders of the party. The wild extravagant painting of the male and female in deity, the indwelling of a She-Holy-Ghost in Anne Lee, the denial of Christ's resurrection, the appeals to tongues, miracles and prophecies without evidence, and many other things published in their testimony, would seem to be designed to burlesque all religion whether natural or revealed. They declare their high esteem for our happy constitution, but we must say their professions liable to suspicion when they are seen to pursue with inveterate malice the great authors of the glorious reformation, as well as the work itself, which has been justly considered as giving birth to civil and religious liberty in the world. A writer of eminence (who was no priest) on this subject observes—"That spirit of free enquiry which incited the first reformers to shake off the yoke of ecclesiastical tyranny, naturally begot just sentiments of civil liberty, especially when irritated by persecution. When such sentiments came to be united with that bold enthusiasm that severity of temper and manners that distinguished some of the reformed sects, they produced those resolute and inflexible men who alone were able to assert the cause of liberty, in an age when the christian world was enervated by luxury and superstition: and to such men we owe that freedom and happy constitution which we at present enjoy." And when the Shakers are seen to vilify the first reformers and even torture history to blacken their illustrious fame—we humbly conceive they ought to be reckoned among the foes of liberty and the constitution. And that the most of them will amalgamate whenever opportunity offers we are also induced to believe both from circumstances and experience. What other than a view of this kind could have induced Aaron Burr to honor the Shakers and other equally singular religious sects, & not the old established societies of the country, with his attention and presence, at their places of worship and elsewhere, whilst he was recruiting in this country?

FROM THE WESTERN CITIZEN.

SHAKERISM.

We have been prevailed upon, by the earnest solicitation of Col. James Smith, to publish the following piece, which appears to be a statement of facts, and is to be considered wholly in a political view. We are persuaded from the testimony which it contains, that it merits the serious attention of the public, and will open to their view, a sly, insinuating "worm" eating out the vitals of our republican institutions, cutting asunder the strongest ties of nature and separating those bonds which heaven allows death only to dissolve:—

AN ATTEMPT

TO DEVELOPE SHAKERISM.

About five years ago, three Shakers viz. Issachar Baits, John Mitcham, and Benjamin Young, came to Kentucky, where I then resided, but was abroad in the state of Tennessee. On my return to my son James Smith's in Kentucky where I had my home, I found he had joined the Shakers; I knew very little about them, but soon after they having collected a party on Turtle-creek in the state of Ohio, I asked the abovementioned Baits, if I might go and live with them for some time, to see what sort of people they were—to which he agreed; I accordingly went, and from that time to the present, I have diligently endeavoured to find them out, (which is truly difficult) and I think I have succeeded in a good degree.

They artfully and insiduously conceal their real views and principles from those whom they wish to proselyte to their scheme. The main thing necessary to stop the progress of *Shakerism*, is for mankind to know what it is. I shall therefore endeavour plainly to relate what I have discovered, and as I intend principally to confine myself to matters of fact, I hold myself in readiness to prove the truth of what I shall assert if required.

The Shakers hold that their chief Elder David Durrow, is inspired and infallible, that the council and people under him must implicitly believe what he teaches, and obey his commands, which they call believing and obeying God. For the satisfaction of my readers, I shall here insert some information which I received from persons who had been a considerable time with the Shakers, and have left them, which may afford some light concerning the Shaker's practices.

As the persons appeared to be ashamed of having been Shakers, I shall not insert their names.

On March 13th 1810. I called on one who had been three years with the Shakers. He said he had formerly been a member of the Methodist society, and was then happy in the enjoyment of vital religion; but was not so while with the Shakers; moreover that the arbitrary authority and hard usage exercised over the working hands, was intolerable. He also added that it is easy joining the Shakers, but hard to get free from them.—The same evening I had an interview with three others, who were altogether; one of whom had been eighteen months, another near two years, the other three years with the Shakers. Those men say that in general their education of children is chiefly a pretence, that their principal leaders only are well educated. They do not approve of those of a lower rank reading any

books; they are taken from school as soon as they are fit for other business.

Elder David has overseers appointed over the different societies, called families, throughout the state of Ohio, Kentucky, and the Indiana Territory. The overseers provide for the labourers common diet and apparel, and what they earn more than is sufficient for that purpose, is given up to Elder David to be disposed of among his council or as he sees fit, this they call giving up the money to God.

They whip their labourers or underlings severely and also their children or young people if they refuse to kneel or dance, or confess their sins, or otherwise transgress. Besides they have various modes of inflicting punishment. My informers say they saw them punish a little boy for taking a piece of cake without leave, in the manner following. They made a circle on the floor about a foot in diameter, and compelled the boy to stand within the circle with his face upwards, from twelve o'clock till dark. The Shakers quarrel and fight among themselves, though they endeavour to conceal it from others.

Even when in their dance which they esteem devotional, my informers say they have seen them strike each other with their elbows, and one man strike another with his fist so that the blood ran from his mouth and nose.

They further state, that the Shakers told them, if they bore the cross, and abstained from women for some time, they would become so holy that it would be no sin for them to have carnal knowledge of their own holy women, but that it would be wrong for them to have children, as it would be a bad example to the world, and might prevent them from living in celibacy so as to become holy. One of the men above mentioned, who had left them, told me he believed that Elder David stored up liquor for their own use, which was as far as possible concealed from the common people.

He said that he saw Elder David's Steward at one time buy several barrels of rum and wine, which were taken to his lodging; he also said that he spied a considerable number of women in Elder David's Palace drinking wine very freely; and when he beheld that their leader, were living in luxury on his hard labour he left them.

The substance of the foregoing account, I took in writing from those men, which being read to them, they said it was fairly stated the truth whereof they were willing to declare upon oath.

Further, To shew the practice of the Shakers, I shall mention some circumstances relative to my son James Smith. After joining the Shakers, he appeared to be divested of natural affection towards his wife Polly, and other connections; and appeared determined to sell his plantation in Kentucky, and remove to the Shakers on Turtle creek, which at length he did, contrary to his wife's consent. Before he removed (which was in October last) he promised to Polly, if she would go with him, he would not take her among the Shakers, but would buy a place three miles from them. Notwithstanding, he had left her bed a long time before this, and slept in a separate one, from his wife, she bore this, and upon these terms, consented to go, rather than to be separated from her children. Notwithstanding this he took her directly among the Shakers, where she was constantly perplexed with the Shakers, urging her to confess her sins to them, and telling her if she would not do so, and receive their testimony, she would surely go to hell and be damned.

About the first of March last, they drove Polly from the house she had lived in while among them, and took her children from her. The fifth day of March last, my step son William Irvin and I went with Polly to Shaker-town. She asked of James, the privilege of seeing her children. He told her where they were, and said she might go and see them but refused to go with her. William Irvin and I went with her to the house where the children were, and asked to see them—we were told by John Woods and Malcom Worly, that James had committed the children to their care, and she should not see them. We used intreaties and finally threatened Woods and Worly, with the civil law, but all in vain.

That night we retired into the country, the tender mother in deep distress, bereft of her children, not knowing whether she ever should see them again.

Wednesday March 6th, we returned to Shaker-town, to try again, if by any means Polly could be admitted to see her children. A short interview was granted, on condition that she must not converse with her children, except in the presence of the Shakers.—When she was about to take leave of her children, her eldest son laid hold on his dear mamma, and wept bitterly—O! mournful scene! I then beheld the tender child forcibly wrested by the iron hands of a despotic Shaker from the affectionate arms of a weeping mother.—The feelings of my heart I cannot describe. My son before he received the Shaker's testimony, was kind to me and affectionate to his wife, he received me into his house, and gave me every reason to expect his succour in my declining age. To see him not only seduced from Christianity, but divested of the feelings of humanity, to see my kind daughter treated with savage barbarity, her heart rending sorrow, made a subject of mock and exultation, my dear grand children forced into despotic bondage, which tends to the ruin of both soul and body, was too much for human nature to bear. This is the fruits of *Shakerism*! James was naturally friendly; a dutiful son, a kind husband, and tender father: He is now a dupe to those deceivers.

Before he left Kentucky, he frequently told me their chief, Elder David, was infallibly inspired and could do nothing wrong, and that he must implicitly believe and obey him; this he called believing and obeying God. I rejoice in the freedom of our American constitution, that all men are privileged to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience; yet I clearly see that this class of people under the protection of a free government are endeavouring to sap its foundation.

They condemn all religion except their own as anti-christian; they also condemn all government, both civil and ecclesiastical, except their own. Let *Shakerism* predominate, and it will extirpate Christianity, destroy Marriage, and also our present free government, and finally depopulate America. According to their scheme, civil and ecclesiastical government are blended together, and this is despotic monarchy.

The Pope David, their chief, has the treasury in his own hands. Money creates influence. Their's is a money making scheme. It may be thought the enlightened state of America is a sufficient security, but from the progress of *Shakerism* for a few years past, I think it is time for the friends of liberty and of mankind to bestir themselves. Popery or popish despotic bondage had its beginning. The assumed infallibility of the Pope was the source of his power and influence which was arbitrarily exercised over all that believed in him; which is precisely the case with David Durrow. The supremacy of the Pope prevailed until ten Kings and their people became subject to him.

If American freemen are enlightened to know their rights and the value of their privileges, Tories have also increased in subtlety and artifice. I believe if all the despots on earth and all the infernal spirits were united to invent a plan to destroy Christianity and enslave mankind, *Shakerism* could not have been exceeded. Satan is transformed into an angel of light, and his ministers into ministers of righteousness. Holiness is their theme, whilst they bind fetters on poor deceived souls, disturb the peace of families, and society; violate marriage, which is an institution of God, the nearest, the happiest relation in social life, and the main pillar of any state or kingdom.

Who would have thought that *Shakerism* (big with every kind of political evil) could have succeeded as far as it has already done in our Western country? Soon after the arrival of the three first Shakers, who came hither, some men of learning, talents and apparent piety, joined them; it may be they were traitors in heart before, and the more readily acceded to their treasonous scheme. All who joined them of this description, take the place of recruiting officers, who are actively employed in their master's service. They compass sea and land to make one proselyte and he is tenfold more a slave to Pope David, than they are, for they partake of David's benefice, and the Proselyte becomes his slave. They have a large party on Turtle-Creek, where they have two elegant houses of worship, one fifty feet long, and forty feet wide, the other not altogether so large; another party on Eagle creek, both in the state of Ohio. Also a considerable number in Kentucky, and on the Wabash river, it is said that they have gained two thousand Proselytes in five years, in our Western free states!!!

But admitting there is no general danger, as to our government, shall not the innocent be protected? Shall the children be torn from the mother's breast, and subjected to servile bondage, and she be left without redress?

The Shakers teach their Disciples, that it is a virtue to be without natural affection. If then under the influence of this doctrine, men become monsters, and abandon their wives; shall we suffer the mother to be robbed of her tender offspring, by a father professedly destitute of parental affection, and by him consigned to bondage! Here is a species of involuntary servitude.

And the rights of conscience are also violated, children under the terror of the lash must kneel and dance to the Shaker Idol, Anne Lee. Thus, the principles of servile subjection, are to be ingrafted in them, that they may be wretched dupes, Tories, and pests to society. And under the pretence of worshipping God, the root of civil and religious liberty is deeply wounded. It has been said, if those under the Shakers are in bondage, they are voluntary slaves, just such voluntary slaves as the ten Kings and their subjects were under the Pope; they were artfully led into it, and what has been done may be accomplished again. I do not conceive that the Shakers in general who have come to mature age, are voluntary slaves, they have been artfully decoyed into it by the promise of greater liberty, they are objects of pity, seduced, bewildered and lost, under strong delusion, kept in bondage, by the fear of hell or the terror of the whip.

It may be enquired can the legislature constitutionally interfere? I leave this question with politicians of the present day to answer. But I ask again if a law can be passed to prevent black and mulatto persons from residing in the state of Ohio, except they give bond with sufficient security, because they have been degraded, and unmannered by slavery, can we not touch a treasonous nest, which is hatching and breeding among us?

I am an old man, I was a volunteer in Braddock's Campaign, my time of service in this world, is near an end, I have fought for liberty in the American revolution, I have in my weak manner, been an advocate for it in conventions and legislative assemblies; and now, when I see a snake in the grass, or a poisonous worm gnawing at the root of the TREE OF LIBERTY, shall I not at least cry out, TAKE CARE!!!

I have nothing to do here with the Shakers' faith, mode of worship, or the injury that it has done, or may do, to religion. This I leave to the preachers of the gospel: I only speak of it as a political evil, under the pretence of worshipping God.

I intend soon to publish a pamphlet, wherein *Shakerism* will be more fully stated.

JAMES SMITH.

Extract of a letter from a British officer in Cadix, to his friend in Plymouth, dated 30th April.

It will not be very long before I expect to see you, for it is impossible notwithstanding the flattering prospect we have hitherto had to retain our position, or to defend this city in the present situation of affairs.

On the 22d instant we were under

the necessity of abandoning the important fort of Matagorda, after suffering a severe loss from the destructive fire of the French artillery, which completely destroyed the fort and rendered it no longer tenable.

Immediately on our retiring, the French advanced and took possession, and are now busily employed in rendering it a most formidable position, our ships of war have already been obliged to change their stations repeatedly, being exposed to the fire of red hot shot from the enemy's batteries, it only remains for the enemy to complete his arrangements which it is out of our power to prevent, and then Cadix must fall of course.

For my part I have always dreaded the superiority of the French artillery. I have witnessed the destructive effects of that tremendous engine of modern warfare at the battle of Talavera, we were led to believe that we could easily oppose the French in their own way, our confidence in the lately invented schrapnel shells was such that we fondly hoped they would prove decisive in our favor but in this expectation we met with a melancholy disappointment, we found the French could play at the same game, and in a more masterly manner. At that battle (which may be considered a defeat on our part as we were obliged to retreat, leaving 10,000 killed wounded and prisoners on the field, yet our general through motives of policy claimed the victory,) the season was uncommonly dry and the ground covered thick with brush, the shells which the French fired communicated to the dry brush and the whole field of battle presented the most awful appearance I ever beheld, being literally enveloped in a general blaze of fire which in its progress burnt up all our dead and wounded men, together with a number of horses as they laid on the ground, such was the terrible effect of the prowess of our enemy then—and we stand less chance of success now, for notwithstanding what may be asserted about Spanish patriotism, victories obtained by the patriots, and their attachment to us, I do not believe one word of it. I know them well, their patriotism consists in nothing but vain boasting of what they can do, without the spirit or courage to perform what they say. As to their victories they never yet dared to shew their faces to one fourth of their number of French troops; they have been invariably defeated and driven away from the most impregnable positions and the greater part excepting a few stragglers are now copped up in this place, and as to their attachment to us, I believe they hate us more cordially than we do the French, and would be glad to get rid of us and I believe their wishes will soon be gratified.

NEW-YORK, 25.

By late advices from Paris, it is asserted to be the intention of the Emperor to establish a Kingdom in South America, and to place Ferdinand the Seventh on the throne of that Kingdom.

This is sufficient reason to account for the late conduct of that Prince in refusing to favor the late bold and daring attempt of the British government to procure his enlargement.

On the 6th of October last, captain Samuel Green of the ship Polly, bound from this port to Falmouth, was captured by a French privateer, about ten or twelve leagues S. W. of the Scilly Islands. The commander of the privateer, after plundering the ship of many valuable articles, took away all the ship's crew, excepting capt. G. and his apprentice; and put on board a prize master and four men, with orders to conduct the ship into the nearest port of France or Spain: on the 9th having sailed three days for the French coast, capt. Green seized a favourable moment, when two of the Frenchmen were asleep in the cabin, and when two more had just gone below, to recapture the ship. He instantly sprang forward, nailed the cabin doors, fastened the companion, bolted the hatch over the sky light, and secured the man at the helm. Thus once more master of his ship, he wore her round, and steered for the nearest port of England or Ireland. The Frenchmen below having been two days in their close confinement, suffering with heat and tortured with the weavils which had wandered from the rice in the hold and infested this cabin, requested to be brought on deck, and promised obedience and submission. Motives of humanity induced captain G. to relieve them from their distressing situation. He brought them up separately, and secured them on different parts of the deck. On the 18th of the same month, after sailing in this manner nine days, without closing his eyes, he arrived in safety at Bristol, in England. Capt. G. is a native of this country, and, as will appear from the exploit above related, a man of a bold and enterprising spirit.

For his brave and spirited exertions on this occasion, the New-York and Columbian Insurance companies, in this city, have presented to captain Green, and to his apprentice, a generous and honourable reward. [A draft on the Bank of New-York and a service of plato.]

MR. SMITH.

The present situation of our country requires talents of the first standing to be at the helm of affairs; I would therefore beg leave to recommend to the people, John Pope, Esq. our present senator in Congress, as successor in office to our present worthy and venerated governor.—The commanding talents and the unshaken integrity of Mr. Pope, are sufficiently known to the people of this Commonwealth—his able exertions to promote the interest and advance the honor of the United States since his election as senator thereof, sufficiently evince to the people, that the confidence which they have reposed in him has not been misplaced. The measures which he has advocated in Congress, are ample evidences of his political creed. The republican cause has uniformly obtained his decided support. His endeavours in the last session of Congress to promote & encourage the infant manufactures of our country, evidence a degree of patriotism, for which his fellow citizens should make a grateful return, I therefore hope my brother farmers will concur with me in wishing that he may be our next governor.

A FARMER OF FAYETTE.

The editor of the Aurora states as a fact, that Aaron Burr, formerly vice president of the United States, is in the pay of Bonaparte, and that he has received a quarters pay as a French agent.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 29.

On Tuesday last, Theodore Count Pahlen Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United States, from his majesty the emperor of all Russia, was presented to the President of the United States, to whom he delivered his letters of credence.

Count Pahlen is accompanied by Mr. Poletica as Counsellor of Legation, Mr. Ivanoff as Secretary of Legation, and Count Nicolas Pahlen, attached to the Legation.

A MISSIONARY!

According to an advertisement in the Alexandria paper, a pious missionary, "under the assumed name of PHILANDER BLAKE," and professing to belong to a missionary society established at St. Louis, in Upper Louisiana, has lately collected a handsome sum of money—for himself.

[From the Boston Centinel, June 30.]

TO THE EDITOR. "Brig Cesar in lat. 41 26, lon. 62.—Sir,—Having fallen in with 2 schooner bound to Boston, and having had but 25 days from Liverpool, I send you a London paper of the 19th May: which I hope you will receive seasonably for your obedient servant.

"MICHAEL POWERS."

The paper politely furnished by Capt. Powers, is four days later than before received; but is filled principally with debates on Parliamentary Privileges and on the topic of Catholic emancipation. This paper gives an account that the youngest daughter of the King of England lay at the point of death, which probably gave rise to a report current yesterday, of the death of the old King. It was reported that the Danish island of Bornholm had surrendered to A. Saumarez. Bonaparte and his empress were touring in Holland.

From a London Paper, May 19.

We have private letters from Lisbon to the 5th when it was reported, that Lord Wellington was advancing towards Spain, with 32,000 British and 36,000 Portuguese troops.

Opo to advices bring accounts from Lord Wellington's army to the 6th inst. His Lordship had left Vissu, and was advancing towards Ciudad Rodrigo; and the French were falling back into the centre of Leon. The head quarters of the opposing armies were about 30 miles apart; and there is no doubt a contest will speedily ensue.

The Princess Amelia, (youngest daughter of the King, born in 1783) was in a very critical state last night. The accounts from Windsor stated, "that her Royal Highness was much worse than on the preceding day, and that no further hopes were entertained." The whole Court were overwhelmed with affliction on her situation; and she is constantly attended by the Princess Mary, and his Majesty.

MUNGO PARK.

We have the satisfaction to communicate the very pleasing intelligence of the safety of Mr. MUNGO PARK, whose supposed loss, his family, his friends, and his country have sincerely, but prematurely deplored for several years. The event was considered so certain, that a pension was voted to Mrs. Park, by the House of Commons, in consideration of her husband's public services, in a former session of parliament. This Gentleman, as our readers will recollect, has been long and usefully engaged in exploring the interior of Africa, and a sanguine hope may be now entertained that his country will have the benefit of his laborious and hazardous researches.

The whole of the suit attached to the enterprise, above fifty in number, with the exception of three, are said to have perished. The intelligence to which we allude, and which we hope soon to find fully confirmed, has been received by the ship Favorite, of London, capt. Truman arrived at Plymouth, from Goree. Previous to the departure of that vessel, information had been received at Senegal by a native of the Mandingo country, who accompanied Mr. Park, as far into the interior as Sego & Sansanding, that he was alive in the month of January.—Col. Maxwell, the Governor of Senegal had, in consequence of this information, directed that a decked boat should immediately be fitted out to proceed up the river Senegal, for the purpose of giving assistance to Mr. Park in his indefatigable exertions in exploring the continent of Africa. This account is further corroborated by a letter dated in March last, received by a vessel from Sierra Leona, from Dr. Douglas, who writes as follows:

"Permit me to lay before you some information respecting MUNGO PARK, which I was favored with from an intelligent Mahomedan, whom I met at Goree, and who had acted as a guide to Mr. Park; from the time of his landing on the continent of Africa, to his embarkation on the Niger. He states that the king of Sego had shown much favor to Mr. Park, and that the report of his assassination on there was untrue. He had passed far along the Niger, without any molestation whatever, from the natives. My informant could not recollect the date of his embarkation on the Niger, but thinks it must be about three years ago. Mr. Park had taken four months provisions for himself and two followers, with whom he intended to proceed to the eastward, and onwards as far as the Red Sea. Some travellers who had fallen in with his guide, informed him, that about two or three months subsequent to Mr. Park's embarkation, he had been severely scorched in his breast by the bursting of a gun while firing at some birds, but that he passed Tombuctoo in the night by water."

The boats of our squadron in Quiberon Bay have destroyed ten sail of French vessels, under La Fosse de l'Oye, on the Isle of Rhe.

FROM ALICANT.—Capt. Colby, arrived last evening from Alicante, furnishes the following memorandum from M. Rogers:

The French are advancing from Andalusia, are already at Lorca; we do not know their numbers, but is presumed they will visit Murcia on their way to Carthage, provided they find themselves in strength. The army of the Centre will retire to Carthage or Alicante, and not risk a battle.—[Not so late as before received.]—REL.

PATRIOTIC SUCCESSES.

A private letter from Gibraltar of the 2d May, says Jose Anglada, capt. of a Spanish vessel arrived here this morning from Cambril reports, that three days previous to his sailing, news was received by express from Lerida of a complete defeat of the French near that city, by the patriots under the command of Gen. O'Donal. The French lost 6 or 7,000 men, and the Spaniards from 4 to 300.

After the action 11,000 recruits went out of Tarragona to join the victorious army. The brother of Anglada confirms the news, and adds, that in consequence brandy had risen 10 dollars the pipe.

A captain arrived in 11 days from Tarragona, affirms, that the French had raised the siege of Hostalrich, and that in Barcelona only 2300 men remained in garrison in the town. Some say they have returned to France; others that they have gone towards Lerida, for which place Gen. O'Donal had set out with all his army.

A letter from the State of New-York conveys a very strange idea as to the intention of political parties in Pennsylvania. We should treat it as perfectly chimerical but for the general correctness of the source from which it is derived.—It amounts to no more or less than this: that Gen. Armstrong will return to this country immediately;—that he will fix himself in this state, of which we believe he is a native; and finally, that he is to be supported as Governor against Simon Snyder!—This will be a "fearful odds" for Simon.

Foreign embassies from this country are more desired for the honor they confer, than for the emolument they afford. Indeed, we believe, that instances are very rare, in which the salaries of these functionaries are adequate to the expenses which they necessarily incur.—It is said however, that Gen. Armstrong will return home not much poorer than he went.

It is generally expected that Mr. Pinkney will be recalled from the Court of St. James. The alleged reason for this is, that we will not have a minister at that court of a higher grade than the agent it sends here.—*Id.*

It is stated in the Baltimore papers that General Samuel Smith, Senator of the U. S. for the state of Maryland, has commenced an action for slander against the Editors of the Baltimore Federal Republican.—*Nat. Intel.*

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of high respectability, in New-York, dated June 4, 1810.

"I have engaged in some expensive improvements, in a large body of lands I have in this State, for raising sheep; & have last week purchased, in conjunction with a friend, 6 full-blooded Merino Sheep, for the price of \$7500. We have been offered \$500 for the use of 1 of the Rams for this season. I expect to have 1000 Sheep in 3 years, whose

Wool alone, besides the increase of the Flock, will yield from 3 to 4000 dollars per annum."

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.

The following is translated from the "Reading Alder" of the 5th inst.

BALT. EV. POST.

A daughter of Mr. Daniel Strohecker, near Orwigsburg, Berks county Pennsylvania, about three years of age, had been observed, for a number of days to go a considerable distance from the house with a Piece of bread which she obtained from her mother: the circumstance attracted the attention of the mother, who desired Mr. S. to follow the child, and observe what she did with it. On coming to the child he found her engaged in feeding several SNAKES, called yellow heads or bastard rattlesnakes. He immediately took it away and proceeded to the house for his gun and killed two of them at one shot and another a few days after. The child called these reptiles in the manner of calling chickens, and when its father observed if it continued the practice they would bite her—the child replied—"No father they won't bite; they only eat the bread I give them."

Sir Francis Burdett, who has been committed to the Tower of London, for an alleged breach of the privileges of the House of Commons, is in private life one of the most amiable and unassuming men in the world. The Englishmen who came to this country in the suit of Mr. Rose, spoke of him, notwithstanding their political prejudices in terms of the highest eulogium; as accomplished, penetrating and bold; yet so humane that every one loved him; and so soft and fascinating in his manners that even the little children would single him out in company and cling to his knees. He possesses, says his biographer, all the accomplishments of an orator; an elegant and manly figure; his countenance is manly and very prepossessing; his voice is strong and musical; he never delivers his sentiments but with the energy of a man who speaks as he feels. He is married to the amiable Miss Courts, by whom he has children; he is extremely rich; his delight is in doing good and he is always prepared with his purse to be able to perform acts which his heart delights in. *Richmond Enquirer.*

EDUCATION.

J. D. MANLEY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington and its vicinity, that he is just arrived from England, and intends opening a Boarding and day SCHOOL for the reception of youth, on Monday the 30th of this inst. July, at the house lately occupied by Mr. Boggs, opposite the pump, in the main street, where they will be carefully and expeditiously taught English grammar, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Vulgar & Decimal Fractions Mensuration, Book-keeping &c.

In reading, select exercises will be particularly attended to, in order to bring those youths entrusted to his care to read and recite with ease and propriety. J. D. M. intends to commence an evening school the first of October next, and flatters himself that his experience in, and method of communicating instruction will ensure him the favour of his friends and the public, having for twenty years past kept a respectable Academy in England.

N. B. The young ladies will have the advantage of a separate room. Lexington, July 16th, 1810.

Stop the Villain!

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD. WAS stolen out of the lot of the subscriber, on the night of Monday the 9th inst. a BRIGHT SORREL HORSE, four years old, about fifteen hands high, trots well, but does not pace; he has a small blaze down his face, inclining to one side of the nose, and a white spot near two inches square directly on his nose—remarkable fine clean legs; on the front of one of his hind legs is a white spot, beginning wide at the hoof, and running up about six inches to a point—he has a small switch tail, which has been knicked, but he carries it rather indifferently—by examining him closely a number of white hairs may be discovered over his body. Any person who will take up said horse and thief, and secure them or return them to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or ten dollars for the horse alone, and all reasonable charges shall be paid.

WILLIAM ESSEX.

Lexington, July 12, 1810.

Stop the Thief!

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD. STOLEN on Thursday night last, a BLACK HORSE, about fourteen hands two or three inches high, paces well, but trots rather indifferently, a star on his forehead, and small snip down his nose, bob tail which he carries very high (tho' has not been nick'd) both hind feet white, shod all round, no brand recollect. The above reward will be given for the above horse & thief, or a liberal reward for the horse alone.

JOHN PUGH.

Lexington, 16th July, 1810.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Clarke Circuit, 3d June Term 1810, RICHARD RICHARDS, complt. } In Chancery, against SARAH RICHARDS, def. } for divorce.

THE defendant not having entered her appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that she is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next September term and answer the complainant's bill, that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette eight weeks successively.

A copy teste, JAMES ANDERSON, D. C. C. C. C.

JAMES BERTHOUD & SON, Commission Merchants, SHIPPOH (FALLS OF THE OHIO.)

Have just received a quantity of BROWN SUGAR, LOGWOOD, COFFEE, FISH, RICE, TANNER'S OIL, &c. Which they will dispose of for Cash, at their customary low prices.—Also a quantity of Saffine Salt. July 3d, 1810

AUX AMATEURS DE LA LANGUE FRANCAISE.

LE Journal Francais, connu sous le titre de L'Hemisphere, parait tous les Samedis au soir a Philadelphie, en brochure de 16 pages, sur deux colonnes, in grand octavo, imprime avec des tres beaux caracteres; et il est conduit avec soin et impartialite.

L'Hemisphere se borne a publier des faits, et a des articles les plus interessants, ainsi que le prouve les numeros deja publies; lesquels sont deposes au Bureau de cette Feuille, ou les Amateurs de la Langue Francaise pourront s'abonner. Ils sont pris en outre, de s'y adresser incessamment, afin de donner leur appui a un Journal qui a besoin d'encouragement. Le prix de l'abonnement est de Dix Piastres payables a l'avance.

SHERIFF'S SALE, Of Land, Negroes, &c.

ON the third day of August next, will be sold for ready money on the premises, on an execution the Commonwealth of Kentucky, against Stephen Boyle and Robert McKinney, securities of Robert Higgins, late sheriff of Clarke county 475 acres first rate land about 2 miles from Winchester, on the road leading to Lexington, 120 acres in cultivation, dwelling house, barn, stables &c. apple & peach orchards—it will be laid off in lots to suit the purchasers. Also one negro man will be sold at same time & place, and on the next day the 4th of August, will be sold at the court house in Winchester, seven negroes, young and likely under the same execution.

JAMES SYMPSON, s. c. c. 2t*

July, 14th 1810.

WOOL CARDING.

DANIEL BRADFORD having got his Wool Cards in operation, is ready to card for such as may think proper to employ him.—The usual quantity of grease must be sent with the wool. He keeps for sale well carded rolls at 46 cents per pound. In a few days he expects to have his spinning apparatus in motion, when yarns of any kind may be had on application.

CASH given for WOOL. Lexington, June 9th, 1810. tf

NEW GOODS.

THOMAS D. OWINGS,

HAS received in addition to his former stock of Merchandise, and is now opening a large assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching season. Also, TEAS of the best quality, viz. best Gunpowder, Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Chulon, Hyson and Congo—with an assortment of Glass Ware, Queens Ware, &c. All being bought on the most reasonable terms, will be sold unusually low for cash. Lexington, 30th Sept. 1809.

WANTED,

TWO HUNDRED HOGSHEADS

TOBACCO

AND TEN THOUSAND GALLONS

WHISKEY,

For which the highest going price will be given. Halstead & Meglone.

For Sale.

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, situated on the waters of Green river, in Green county, containing 666 2-3 acres. Negroes or Cotton will be taken in part or whole payment.

The subscribers have also for sale, 6000 lbs. Coffee, first quality—10 barrels Muscovado and Havannah Sugars of an excellent quality—6 barrels Tanners Oil—1 hogshead 4th proof Jamaica Rum—1 pipe Cogniac Brandy—1000 gallons old Whiskey; all of which will be sold low for cash or approved notes at 30 and 60 days.

Also Trunks of every size and description, with any kind of Covering; Carpenter's and Joiner's tools, viz. Sash Plains double and single, with pickers and templets, Grooving Plains with and without arms, different sizes, complete sets of Bench Plains, single and double ironed, Hallows and Rounds, Moulding Plains of every description, Laces and Bitts, &c. &c. Halstead & Meglone.

Opposite the Markett House Lexington, K.

A BARGAIN.

A VALUABLE tract of land for sale, containing three hundred and fifty acres of land adjoining Strode's station, one mile and a half from Winchester, Clarke county, one hundred and twenty acres improved, fifty acres in spear grass and clover, a valuable apple orchard, a square log house with several other buildings; there is a sulphur spring that affords abundance of water. Stock require but little salt in the summer season that make use of it—also a number of other never failing springs. It will do to divide in two tracts; the purchase money will be made in three annual payments. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

THOMAS CONSTANT, 12t†

June 21, 1810.

WEBER'S BATH HOUSE.

THE subscriber informs the inhabitants of this place, that those Baths have been put into complete order, and are now in a proper situation for the accommodation of such as wish to use them, both ladies and gentlemen. Female servants are provided, and every thing will be conducted in the most genteel and satisfactory manner.

Gentlemen and ladies who wish to continue the bath, may purchase six tickets for one dollar—otherwise a single bath will be 25 cents.

J. J. SHEDEL, tf

Lexington, 7th May, 1810.

LEXINGTON, MAY 7th, 1810.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has received an additional assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, TEAS, GROCERIES & LIQUORS, QUEEN'S WARE & GLASS, STATIONERY, PRIME COTTON as usual, BOOT LEGS & CALF SKINS, CURIER'S OIL, &c. &c. COUNTRY LINEN received in exchange for merchandise.

Taken up by Enoch Davis, Montgomery county, on Somerset, above John Todd's fulling mill, one Sorrel Horse, about 14 1-2 hands high, six or seven years old, a small star in her forehead, some saddle spots, no brands perceivable, appraised to 3 dollars 50 cents.

REUBEN M'DONNOLD.

May 10, 1810.

AN APPRENTICE

WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED, A FRESH SUPPLY OF ORIGINAL FAMILY MEDICINES,

PREPARED BY

RICHARD LEE & SON,

WHICH have been in high estimation and general use throughout the U. States, for upwards of ten years. And, it is no inconsiderable evidence of their utility, that during the above period, numerous imitations of every article (the productions of ignorance and inexperience, urged by envy and penury) have been intruded on the public, seen for a day and then perished! Others now succeed them, which in like manner are fast descending to the tomb of the Capulets; while our remedies become more generally used, and acquire a daily accession of deferred celebrity.

Lee's Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations. Should no worms exist in the body, it will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, asthma's, and particularly the whooping cough, to be destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard,

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c. &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative,

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowells of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ring worms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

Tooth-Ache Drops.

Which give immediate relief.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Those medicines have come into general use, they are frequently purchased by not only Druggists, but by country store-keepers fell to again; in order that the purchasers may be confident they have the original genuine Medicines; wherever they purchase they have but to observe that every article of Medicine has on the outward wrapper, the signature of the proprietors.

Michael Lee & Co.

late Richard Lee & Son

SOLD BY

SCOTT, TROTTER & Co.

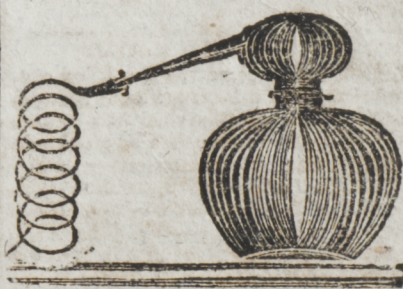
LEXINGTON.

A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again, by directing a line post-paid to Michael Lee & Co, Baltimore.

NOTICE.

WILLIAM G. THOMPSON has a quantity of SADDLER'S WHITE WELTING LEATHER on hand, which he will sell low for cash.

Lexington, June 11th, 1810. tf



STILLS FOR SALE.

AT THE COPPER AND TIN MANUFACTORY OF THE SUBSCRIBER,

WHO has by the late arrivals received a large assortment of COPPER & TIN, and has engaged from the Eastward, some of the first workmen in his line of business, from which circumstance he can with full confidence assure his friends and the public, that any work done by him will be executed in a superior manner, to any done in this State heretofore.

M. FISHEL:

N. B. Persons owing the firm of Fishel & Gallatin, are requested to settle their accounts, or they will after this notice, (if not attended to) be forced.

Main street Lexington, 2d Jan'y. 1810.

Taken up by William Cooper

in Garrard county, in about 2 miles of the mouth of Hickman, a bright bay Mare, about 10 years old, 15 hands high and a blemish in the left eye a star in the forehead, and shod before, Appraised to \$60. May 16th, 1810.

SAMUEL NOLLINS, J. P. G. C.

Taken up by Enoch Davis Montgomery County, on Somerset, above John Todd's fulling mill, one Sorrel HORSE, about 14 1/2 hands high, six or seven years old, a small star in the forehead, some saddle spots, no brand perceivable, appraised to \$37 50 cents. May 10th 1810.

REUBEN M'DONNOLD.

THE KENTUCKY HOTEL. TO BE RENTED.

CAPTAIN BANKS, the present tenant, wishing to apply himself exclusively to his own property, the Olympic Springs, is disposed to surrender his lease of this establishment. It is therefore offered for rent. Its advantageous situation is so well known, that a particular description of it is not necessary. It is sufficient to say, that its local position, in the heart of Lexington, the number, extent and convenience of the apartments in the buildings, the superiority of the stables, &c. place it unquestionably in the very first order of public establishments of this kind.

A lease for a year or term of years may be obtained, and the lessee may procure from Capt. Banks a variety of valuable furniture.

HENRY CLAY.

Lexington, 1st July 1810.

Silver Plating.

THE subscriber has just arrived from the eastward, and established the above business in Lexington Kentucky, in the house occupied by George Sullivan, opposite the Branch Bank, where he intends carrying it on extensively in all its branches, and in the newest style.

The various articles used by Saddlers, Harness and Carriage makers, will be executed in the nearest manner, on very moderate terms. He has a small assortment of articles in his line on hand, among which are the following.

COACH DOOR AND BODY HANDLES,
GIG SIDE AND DASH HANDLES,
HOOKS AND TRIRRETS,
BRIDLE BITS OF VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS,
PLATED HAMPS,
STIRRUPE IRONS,
HARNES DO. VARIOUS SIZES,
TUG BUCKLES,
PLATED HEADS AND CANTLES,
BOSSSES OF ANY SIZE AND QUANTITY.
Stirrup Irons, Bridle Bits, and all other articles, re-plated on the shortest notice, equal to when new. Orders respectfully solicited.

Cash given for old pewter.

ICHABOD WOODRUFF.

LEXINGTON

Oil Floor Cloth Factory.

MESSRS. LEVETT & SMITH have erected a mill at their factory, by which they can grind above an hundred weight of paint a day, and are now ready to grind paint and prepare colours for town and country. They have also prepared a most curious and useful article as covers for wagons, (by a process invented by Mr. Levett) and known only to him, and Mr. Smith) it is light, pliant, and unimpenetrable to rain; and is highly worthy the attention of all those concerned in the carriage of goods. They execute House and sign painting, gilding, glazing, paper hanging &c. as usual in town and country. A man acquainted with House Painting, who is sober and attentive to business will meet with employment and good wages at the Lexington Oil Floor Cloth Factory.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS in barter for Yarns Hemp or Tobacco, a variety of English cotton Goods, India muslins, Lead sugar and Coffee, at a very moderate advance. The produce to be delivered next spring. Apply at the house of Mr. J. Postlethwait Lexington.

JOHN LAPELEY.

July 8. 1810.

FOR SALE.

A TWO story Brick House and Lot of ground on main street (in a pleasant part of the town) Terms three yearly payments without interest—enquire of the printer.

FOR SALE.

THE House and lot in Lexington on main street a little below the office of the Kentucky Gazette formerly occupied by Henry Marshall deceased; The terms are one third cash, and the balance by instalments at 12 and 18 months. enquire of the subscribers.

Also a fine Gig for sale

CORNELLUS COYLE,

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, 8th July, 1810.

MR. JOHN DOYLE—TAKE NOTICE THAT on the 17th of July, or 24th, at farthest 30th inst. I shall attend in the town of Winchester, Frederick County, state of Virginia, or one qualified in my name, to take the depositions of George Reed Esq. and others, at the house of said Reed between the hours of six o'clock in the morning, and six o'clock in the afternoon of one of those days, necessary to be read in evidence in a suit in Chancery, in the circuit court of Fayette county, in which I am complainant and you are made defendant.

ROBERT CHAMBERS.

Rural springs near Lexington.

July 7th 1810.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SOME time last year, a small Box containing 80 or 81 DISCIPLINES of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Any person having knowledge of such a box of books would much oblige the Subscriber by giving information thereof to the Rev. William Burke in Shelbyville—Rev. Caleb W. Cloudin in Lexington—Mr. John Armstrong Merchant in Maysville, or the subscriber near Middletown, Jefferson County.

JAMES WARD.

June 16th, 1810.

TRAVELLER'S HALL.

THE public are hereby informed that I have lately opened a

House of Entertainment

In the town of Mount Sterling, adjoining my old stand, with the above sign, where every attention will be paid by the public's very humble servant,

ANDREW BIGGS.

June 20th, 1810.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office Nicholasville, Ky. if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

June 30, 1810.

Salley True
Thomas Chesham
John Atkins
Michael Overstreet
Joseph Anthony
Daniel Anthony
Saml. Woodson
Geo. Walker
Elizabeth Cogger
Nat. Harris
Mr. Harris
Mrs. Hannah Welch
James Ramsey
Joseph Evans
George Neal
Jos. Crockett
Kazin Brashers

Jonathan Hyatt
Will. Sireaves
Hugh Homes
Keziah Jenkins
Alexander Irvin
Barnett Rucker
William Jameson
Lewis Tapp
Peter Withers
Mrs. Elizabeth Holman
Edward Williams
Catharine Thomas
Salley True
Lewis Dickerson
John Cunningham
James Chambers
John Thomas

B. NETHERLAND, &c.

FOR SALE.

ONE Hundred and Fifty acres

of Col. John Campbell's MILITARY SURVEY, four miles from Lexington, on the Hickman road, well watered, seventy acres cleared land, with a Dwelling House, Barn, and other Houses, a small Apple Orchard and Meadows. The terms may be made known by applying to Thomas Bryant, living on the place, or the subscriber, living in Mercer county, in the neighborhood of Shawanee run.

John Bryant.

June 29th, 1810.

NOTICE.

THIS is hereby to forewarn every person or persons from trading for or taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Moses Meers of Green county, for one hundred and forty seven dollars and fifty cents, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law; he not having complied with the contract for which said bond was given.

THOMAS HERNDON.

Woodford county, June 20, 1810. 3t

GRAND LODGE.

THE Members of the Grand

Lodge of Kentucky, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the Grand Annual Communication, in Lexington, on Wednesday the 29th day of August next, at ten o'clock, A. M. By order of the M. W. G. M.

Dan. Bradford, G. Sec'y.

Lexington, July 2, 1810.

JOSHUA RUCKER, JR.

TAKES this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a

Grocery & Commission Store,

On Market street, next door above Dishman's, where he has, and intends keeping a constant supply of DRY GOODS & GROCERIES, such as

Cambricks,
Muslins,
Lencoes,
Calicoes,
Handkerchiefs,
Prime Cotton,
Sewing Silk,
Boss Cotton,
Fine and country Sewing Thread,
Straw & Silk Bonnets,
Writing Paper,
Ink powder and Gun powder,
Loaf Sugar,
Country Sugar,
Young Hyson, & Imperial Teas,
Coffee, Chocolate, Alspice,
Ginger,
Allum,
Pepper,
Cappas,
Indigo,
Rice,
Prime Whiskey,
Gin, & Rum,
Bounce,
Prime Chewng Tobacco,
Segars,
Cut & dried Tobacco, Glass bottles of different sizes,
Looking glasses,
Spelling books and Primers,
Queen's ware,
Crocker ware,
Morocco Shoes,
Hair Combs,
Fans,
Razors,
Scissors,
Shaving glasses,
Pins,
Needles,
Indigo,

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. He also keeps a constant supply of cotton yarn of an excellent quality, spun at Hanson & Parrish's factory, all which he intends selling very low for cash.

Lexington, July 2d, 1810.

FOR SALE.

I WISH to sell the House and Lot where I now live, and a lot fronting Limestone street, with a brick shop, where Mr. Studman now works; also an out lot of about thirty acres, 7 or 8 of which is first rate meadow, the balance in pasture—there is a considerable quantity of timber on the lot, and an excellent well of water. It is a beautiful situation for a country seat, rope walks &c. Also 125 acres of land in Jessamine county, about 10 miles from Lexington, and one from Bell's old mills. I will sell the above property low, as I wish to leave this place.

J. WILSON.

Lexington, June 2d, 1810.

Garrard County, &c.

Taken up by James Taylor, living near the Kentucky river, about three miles below the mouth of Sugar creek, one dark roan MARE, ten years old, thirteen hands three inches high, her mane half roached, branded thus (1) on the left shoulder and thigh, appraised to \$25 the 11th May, 1810.

ACHILLES BALENGER, J. P.

TAKE NOTICE.

ISHALL attend on the first day of August next at nine o'clock in the morning at the house of Thomas Constant in the county of Clarke, with the commissioners and processioners appointed by the court of the county aforesaid, at their July court 1808, to take depositions for perpetuating testimony of 400 acres of land entered in the name of Charles Tate dec. on a treasury warrant No. 1321 and adjoining the land of John Strode's pre-emption, and to procession the said 400 acres of land, and to do such other things as the law requires—And from said house proceed to a white oak and ash trees in the line of John Strode's pre-emption and corner, to John Constant's pre-emption of 400 acres, and continue from time to time if fair, and if not, on the next fair day until all is finished.

THOMAS CONSTANT, attorney in fact for Charles Tate.

June 22d, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE AND WELL IMPROVED FARM, LYING on Henry's mill road, only four miles from Lexington, containing 150 acres of first rate land well timbered, and plentifully watered. The improvements on this farm are convenient and valuable, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling house, and every requisite out building—a good still house, barn, stables &c.—Fruit trees in great variety and abundance. And about seventy acres of the land cleared, and in hand some order for cultivation. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed the land will be viewed by those wishing to purchase.

A general warrant deed will be made the purchaser, and possession had the first of January next. Application to be made to the subscriber in Lexington at the Livery stable.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

June 4th, 1810.

A LIST of LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, Ky. 30th of June, which if not taken out in three months will be forwarded to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Ashby, Manzey Q. Amiss, William
Alsop, Joseph Alcoms, John Mo.
Alsop, John

Armstrong, Ambrose Allen, Capt. William
Armstrong, Samuel Abitt, Robert

Beaty, James
Beaty, William
Bradford, Daniel
Blair, Joseph
Berryman, Samuel
Broad, Josiah
Brashears, Rezin
Byrd, Col. Abraham
Brabston, Thomas
Brown, Samuel
Boyer, John G.
Browning, Capt. Jas.
Berry, John

Cox, Moses
Cox, Elizabeth
Cox, Thomas
Clarke, Anthony R.
Cotten, William
Carter, Joseph B.
Clarke, William
Coleman, James
Creighton, Henry
Champney, Doct.
Thomas
Coten, James
Cheany, Leonard
Clark, Micajah
Cragg, Joseph
Crittendon, Thomas
Citizen
Carson, James

Davis, Joseph Esq.
Drake, Enoch
Dennis, Robert
Donoho, Mager
Dowdall, Burket
Davis, Lewis

Emberry, Tarlton
Edwards, James
Elliott, George

Fair, James
Ferbish, George
Faulconer, Joseph

Gatewood, Fleming
Gilham, Henry M.
Gosham, olly
Galloway, Elihu
Gee, Thomas

Howard, Hon. Ben
jamine
Henry, William
Hufman, John
Handy, William
Hatten, James
Hodges, Samuel
Hodges, Daniel
Hendley, John

Jack nan, Edward
Johnson, Philip B.
Jones, Jacob Jr.
Jones, Jesse

Kemball, Timothy
Kennedy, John
Kemp, William
King, Jacob

Leonard, Whitehead
Lemmon, Samuel

Melton, William
McDonald, John
Martin, Ann
Michael, Nancy
M'Dade, Basil
Mannan, Margaret
Mills, Charles G.
M'Henry, Felix
M'Cullough, George
Mathews, Judy
Mallory, Rev. Hen-
ry H.

M'iver, John
Metcalfe, Thomas
Mershaw, Joseph
Neely, James or Ths
M'Clure
Nash, William

Owings, Miss F. T.
D.

Price, Cecilia
Porter, William
Peters, Miss Mary
E. S. S.
Prather, James
Patterson, Capt.
Will. Sen.

Qualls, Majr. Roger R.
Reat, Hugh
Ridgely, Doct. Fred.
Respass, Capt. R. C.
Roussau, Ezekiah
Reed, Alexander

Smullin, Randal
Stuart, Archibald
Steele, David
Sanders, P.
Summers, Will. B.
Shewing, Jacob
Sherly, Peter
Sampson, Richd.
Spencer, John
Steele, Samuel
Smoot, John

True, James Jr.
True, James Senr.
Treat, Will. W.
Taylor, John

Vandigrift, Saml.
Venable, Capt. A.
Vance, Mrs. Margt.

Wigglesworth, John
Worsley, Will. W.
Woodcock, Mr.
Warring, Samuel
Wiley, Jane
Wetzel, Will. Y.
Wilson, Samuel
West, Joseph
Walker, Alexander
Wood, Gideon

York, John
Young, Ambrose

JOHN JORDAN JR. P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED BY

JOHNSON & WARNER,

Corner of Main and Mill streets, Lexington.

GOLDSMITH'S Manners and Customs of Nations, embellished with upwards of 50 copper-plate engravings, in 2 volumes, price 3 dollars.

"This work is compiled from numerous voyages and travels; and from the established character of the author, we doubt not the selection has been judicious. Indeed he has given the names of above seventy works, to which with many others, he has had recourse. Among them we recognize Cooke, Cox, Edwards, Eton, the lamented Park and others of equal celebrity. The designs are interesting, and numerous, and its contents are altogether so entertaining and fascinating that it must be read with eagerness and delight."

J. & W. have also just received in addition to their former assortment, the following new and valuable publications.

COOPER'S Surgical Dictionary, with notes and additions by John Syng Dorsey, M. D. adjunct professor of surgery in the university of Pennsylvania, 2 vol. 8 6.

JOHN BELL'S Principles of Surgery, abridged by J. Augustine Smith, of the Royal College of Surgeons London, and professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons New-York, with notes and additions—price \$5 50.

JOHN BELL'S Anatomy of the Human Body, in 2 vols. illustrated with 125 engravings, 11 dolls.

THE DIER'S ASSISTANT, in the art of dying wool and woollen goods, extracted from the philosophical and chemical works of celebrated English and French authors, with additions and practical experiments, by James Haigh, late silk and muslin dier, Leeds, 1 dollar.

A PRACTICAL Treatise on Vaccina or Cow-Pock, by Saml. Scofield, M. D. first resident surgeon of the New-York institution for the inoculation of the cow-pock, 1 dollar.

MEMOIRS of the Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture, containing communications on various subjects in husbandry and rural affairs, vol. first. "Let us cultivate the ground that the poor as well as the rich may be filled, and happiness and peace be established throughout our borders."

This volume contains forty-six communications addressed to the society with a number of selections on various interesting subjects connected with the agriculture of our country. To the farmer who is desirous of obtaining useful & practical agricultural knowledge, this volume must be highly acceptable, as well as to gentlemen who have a taste for rural employments. A second volume is now in the press, and will be published by J. & W. in a short time.

J. & W. have also added to their former variety, a number of publications of merit, and will constantly be receiving those published in the different cities to the eastward—Among those now received, are

A GENERAL and connected view of the Prophecies relative to the conversion, restoration, union and future glory of the house of Judah and Israel; the progress and final overthrow of the anti-christian confederacy in the land of Palestine, and the ultimate general diffusion of christianity; by the Rev. Geo. Stanley Faber, price \$2 25.

STRUGGLES through Life, exemplified in the various travels and adventures in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, of lieut. John Harriatt, now resident magistrate of the Thames Police.—2 vol. \$2 12.

HOOPER'S Physician's Vade-Micum, with a translation of all the Latin prescriptions, and enlarged by an alphabetical list of all the medicines now in use, with their names, both Latin and English, and by other valuable addenda.

THE ANATOMY &c. of the Horse, with a concise examination of the foot and observations on shoeing, comprising also a view of the diseases and injuries with their symptoms, and modes of cure to which that beautiful and useful animal is liable, by B. W. Burke—price \$1 12.

TABLE TALK, containing aphorisms on literature, life and manners; with anecdotes of distinguished persons, by Saml. Johnson, L. L. D.—87 cents.

THE PHARMACOPEIA of the Massachusetts medical society, \$1 25.

A TREATISE on Religious Experience, in which its nature, evidences and advantages are considered, by Charles Buck—1 dol.

ESSAYS to do Good, address to all christians, whether in public or private capacity, by the late Cotton Mather, D. D. F. R. S. A new edition improved by George Burder—75 cents.

THE FORCE OF TRUTH, an authentic narrative, by Thomas Scott—62 cts.

CURRIES' Medical Reports of Water, Cold and Warm, as a remedy in fever and other disorders.

A DISSERTATION on the Mineral waters of Saratoga, including an account of the waters of Ballston; 2d edition enlarged—75 cents.

A LOOKING GLASS for the Professors of Pencil—1 doll.

PETRARCH translated, in a selection of his sonnets and odes, accompanied with notes—75 cents.

J. & W. have also lately added to their Juvenile Department,

A SHORT History of the Bible and Testament, with 48 neat copper-plate engravings, designed by Alfred Mills—25 cents.

THE TWO BOYS, or the Reward of Truth—12 cents.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE, or the difference between virtue and vice, shewn in opposite characters—12 cents.

THE CRIES OF LONDON, for children, with twenty elegant wood cuts—19 cents.

THE LITTLE ISLANDERS, or the Blessings of Industry—12 cents.

ORIGINAL POEMS, calculated to improve the mind of youth, and allure it to virtue, with engravings—19 cents. And many others executed in their usual style.

J. & W. have in press a handsome edition of the Spectator in 8 volumes, 12 mo. to be uniform with Tom Jones and Roderick Random, just published in Philadelphia, and which they have received.

LEXINGTON JULY 3, 1810.

(41)

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the 23d day of August next, we shall attend at the house of Thomas Isles on Slate creek in Montgomery county, with the commissioners appointed by the Montgomery county court at their May term, 1810, and will then and there agreeably to an act of Assembly in that case made and provided, take sundry depositions to perpetuate testimony and establish the beginning and special calls of an entry in the name of John Crittenden, Luke Camron & John Marshall, which entry is in the following words, to wit:

"December 31st, 1784, John Crittenden, Luke Camron and John Marshall withdrews thirty thousand acres of their entry, made in the ninth book, page 194, to be withdrawn out of that part of the entry that is taken by Martin Pickett's survey on Eagle creek, and re-enters the same on the waters of Slate creek, beginning at the south west corner at a sugar tree & white oak on the bank of a large branch of a two thousand acre survey, made for John Cockey Owings and Jacob Myers, running with their lines one hundred poles, passing their corner fifteen hundred poles more, which will make a line of twenty two hundred poles long, thence from each end of this line west, so far that a line parallel to the first, shall include the quantity. A copy—teste,

ACHILLES SNEED, c. c. a."

And will adjourn from time to time until the whole of the business is completed.

JOHN C. CRITTENDEN, for himself and the heirs of John Crittenden deceased.

June 22d, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Williamson & Dodge and to David Williamson, are requested to make payment to William Steele (at the store of January, Stephens & Co.) who is authorised to receive payments.

DAVID WILLIAMSON.

Lexington, July 2, 1810.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT on the 23d day of August next, we shall attend at the house of Thomas Isles on Slate creek in Montgomery county, with the commissioners appointed by the Montgomery county court at their May term, 1810, and will then and there agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided, take sundry depositions to perpetuate testimony and establish the beginning and special calls of an entry in the name of John Cockey Owings and Jacob Myers, which entry is in the following words, to wit:

"May 12th, 1784, John Cockey Owings, & Jacob Myers enters two thousand acres upon a treasury warrant, on the waters of a large fork of Licking, including the mouth of a small prong, and running up each side of the same, for quantity. The said prong running in on the west side the fork, about fifteen miles nearly south-east course from the Upper Blue Lick, including some improvements claimed by T. French. A copy—teste,

MARK HARDIN."

And will adjourn from time to time, until the whole of the business is completed.

ZEBULON G. CANTRELL,
JOSHUA CANTRELL,
WILLIAM CANTRELL,
LEVI CANTRELL,
MATT. CANTRELL.

June 22d, 1810.

Montgomery county, Taken up by Casper Shrou, on Slate creek, near the Iron Works, a Bay Horse, about four years old, supposed to be fourteen hands high, natural trotter. Appraised to \$80, before

Thomas Isles, J. p.

May 1st, 1810.

KEENE'S LIVERY STABLE. THE public are respectfully informed, that those Stables are now occupied by the subscriber, who begs leave to assure them that he will at all times pay the most strict attention to horses left in his care—His extensive knowledge and known skill in horses, are sufficient to ensure him the custom of his friends.

RICHARDSON ALLEN.

Lexington, Jan. 27, 1810.